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H. J. Burton & Co. Groceries, Fruits, Bread, Summer Drinks.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET



Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

THE TOILET

SPONGES All Shapes and Sizes. SOAPS THE FINEST of Every Description. BRUSHES Nail, Hair, Flesh and Tooth.

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE COCKBURN BROS. Prop. Cor. Water and King Streets

STICKNEY'S Wedgwood Store ESTABLISHED 1844

is showing a fine collection of Copeland Spode. A large variety in Aynsley China. Complete line in Queen Mary Chintz China.

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FOR MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

Water St. ST. ANDREWS

STINSON'S CAFE AND BOWLING ALLEY

LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

ICE CREAM

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand

IRA STINSON ST. ANDREWS

Try a Beacon Adv.

GOLD IN CONGO REGION

RECENT AFRICAN EXPEDITION DISCOVERS ENORMOUS AREA OF RICH DEPOSITS.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, in an interview published in the African World, states that during the operations of the recent expedition in which he spent nearly three months in the Northeastern Congo he found that an enormous area of gold-bearing deposits had been located and systematically prospected by the Belgian authorities.

The Kilo Gold Mines, situated three days' trek east of Albert Nyanza, have for years produced considerable quantities of alluvial gold, but the rich deposits seem to extend almost indefinitely over the whole Anzoville-Welle basin, and are already connected by a first-class road for heavy motor traffic with the Upper Nile at Rejaf, near the southernmost point of the Sudan.

CHOP FEEDS

(Experimental Farms Note)

The term "chop" or "chop feeds" is a general one used to denote a class of feeds which are essentially oat products. Mill feed, cattle feed, oat feed, moulting chop are common names for these feeds used by the local grist mill, while some of the larger mills put out this product in quantities under specific brand names. Certain of these feeds consist entirely of crushed or ground oats, others consist almost entirely of the by-products of the oat mill (including oat hulls) while others contain a certain admixture of corn, barley, etc. They are extremely variable in composition. The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, under the administration of the Department of Inland Revenue does not require any registration of chop feeds nor any guaranty as to their percentages of protein, fat and fibre. However, the "Adulteration Act" has established a standard of quality for certain grain products and it states that "Chop Feed is whole grain of one or more kinds more or less finely ground, and contains not less than ten (10) per cent. protein, not less than two (2) per cent. of fat and not more than ten (10) per cent. of crude fibre." All chop feeds not carrying a guaranty as to nutritive value (minimum percentages of protein, fat and maximum percentage of fibre) ought to conform to this established standard or be considered adulterated.

The correspondence of the Division of Chemistry during the past year has contained many complaints regarding these chop feeds. In certain cases it was stated the feed was refused by all classes of stock and only eaten with repugnance after being mixed with bran or middlings. In any other cases persistency in feeding the material resulted in the death of swine, calves and poultry, apparently from starvation and partly from digestive disorders brought on by the low nutritive value of the feed and its coarse, fibrous nature.

A few samples of these feeds respecting which complaints had been made, were collected in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, and submitted to analysis in the Experimental Farm laboratory. While it is not claimed that these analyses were typical of chop feeds as sold generally throughout the Dominion, it is highly significant that not one of the seven samples examined contained the minimum percentage of protein required by the standard, that they were all exceedingly low in fat and that they with one exception contained an excess of fibre three of them over 20 per cent. Taken as a series they were of extremely low feeding value and several of them were practically worthless.

These feeds ranged in price from \$20 to \$35 per ton. In a few of them there was a sprinkling of corn, but in the majority of them the proportion of meal was very small; they were all coarse and fibrous, indicating that they had been largely made from light oats or contained a heavy admixture of oat hulls, mill waste and other worthless stuff. Some of them contained a number of weed seeds, fragments of straw, etc. There is no wonder that stock refused them. Indeed it is well nigh impossible to imagine how they could be used profitably, if purchased at any price.

Ground or crushed oats from good quality grain make a nutritious feed—though for young pigs and calves the hulls should be sifted out. While not a high-protein concentrate, it possesses many excellent qualities as a basis of the meal portion of the ration. Of all the cereals, oats are the most readily and successfully digested throughout Canada, and there is no reason why the progressive farmer with foresight should not be independent of these purchased chop feeds. With a grain grinding mill on the farm, there should be little necessity to buy chop.

There are many excellent feeds on the market, the price of which is more or less in accord with their nutritive value. These should be bought, rather than chop feeds, to supplement the home grown feeds and fodders. At the best, chop is but a low-grade feed. If necessity occasions the purchase of the chop, careful examination of the proffered feed is important; unless finely ground those containing an excess of hull can be readily distinguished by the experienced farmer.

SMUGGLING TUNGSTEN TO GERMANY

New York Oct. 11.—A plot export, presumably to Germany, tungsten, a metal used to harden steel, from this country on board a Scandinavian-American liner, in violation of the Espionage Act, was broken up to-day with the arrest of three men here.

GREY TO VISIT AMERICA

London, Oct. 13.—The Globe to-day says it is expected that Viscount Grey, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will visit America.

"Pop, teacher got mad at me to-day when I told her how I classified spiders. 'What did you say?' 'Said, they belong to the web-footed class.'—Baltimore American.

"K"

Have you noticed how the letter "K" prevails in events that mark the great war? At present interest is centered on the conflict between Russia's K's—Kerensky and Korniloff. The war hatched by Prussian K—Kaiser—to spread Kultur by means of Kruppian, and our reluctance to stem the tide of barbarism was on K. of K. and—khaki.—London Chronicle.

PERU PORTS TO BRITISH SQUADRONS

Lima, Peru, October 11.—The use of Peruvian ports to a British squadron has been granted by the Government. For the extension of this privilege President Pardo has been thanked by the British Minister.

Devotion.



[L.S.] CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

J. H. Rossendale, The Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada

WHEREAS it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may place our Militia of Canada, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the exigencies of the war to provide reinforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productivity or output of agriculture and industry in our Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, entitled the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described in the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following exceptions:—

- 1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act;
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India;
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force;
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom;
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act;
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUPS OF EXEMPTION

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
(d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service owing to his exceptional financial or domestic obligations or domestic position;
(e) Ill health or infirmity;
(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he is in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, entitled the War Time Elections Act, that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting, with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinafter defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinafter defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; whereas our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fall since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time so specified as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices as aforesaid, may be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage of any other charge.

And we do hereby further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinafter set out; that these local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects that if they are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that date, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until notified, in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption, or until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise required by law prescribed as against military deserters, penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Counsellors; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command, Thomas Mulvey, Under-Secretary of State.

LANTIC Pure Cane Sugar with its fine granula is best for all preserves. Adamic Sugar Refineries Limited.

SAVING SUBSTITUTE

CANADIAN FOOD CONTROL SUGGESTIONS OF WAR-TIME DISHES. Tuesday Instead of Beef or Bacon serve Corned Beef and Ham. Creamed Finnan Haddock. Pour boiling water on the Finnan. Leave a few minutes, and pour off the water. This takes away the strong smoky taste. Lay the fish in a baking pan with milk. Cook gently in the oven. Make a white sauce, use milk that is on the fish. To one pint milk use two tablespoons of flour, two tablespoons of butter and one-quarter spoon of pepper. Carefully remove bones from the fish, breaking the little as possible. Add this flake to the white sauce. Re-heat and serve.

Friday To save Beef try Tomato Rabbit. TOMATO RABBIT. 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons milk, 1 cup strained milk, 1 cup strained bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon Cayenne. Heat the tomatoes in a sauce and add the soda. Make a sauce of flour, milk, and add the tomatoes and bread crumbs. Turn into a baking pan, and bake until thoroughly heated, serve alone to boil or the cheese will leathery.

Save Bread and Flour by mixing flour with White occasions. Try GRAHAM MUFFIN. Graham flour, 1 cup; Soda, 1/2 cup; Sour milk, 1 cup; Salt, 1/2 cup. Mix and sift dry ingredients; add molasses; beat well and muffin tin. (Recipes by Domestic Science Food Controller's Office)

No Adv in 3 Y. With war-time price for nearly high food, it must be to those who love that there has been price of Red Rose and the great increase is appreciated. People everywhere more coffee than Red Rose Tea is of its superior Coffee is economical its quality and price to maintain in war.

nizes you. He has trusted grown tired of you, in fact "works" the same victim for three weeks.) You and you are to him as it were a bone and you depart with a prayer die a stray's death at the Military Police. One month travelling saw waggon (you never catch it like an honest mascot, being the lead, in some way there are few moves on the great War game that he do three months, travel from Western Front to the other again, taking care never renew an old acquaintance, he makes the mistake of re-